

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"),

Tasi Tours and Transportation, Inc.  
P.O. Box 501023  
Saipan, MP 96950

is authorized to discharge treated wastewater from the Managaha Island Wastewater Treatment facility through an ocean outfall (herein designated as Discharge Outfall Number 001) located approximately 150 feet offshore, west of Managaha Island by the Tanapag Harbor, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,

Latitude: 145° 42' 30" N  
Longitude: 15° 14' 35" W

to Class A marine receiving waters of Tanapag Harbor of the Philippine Sea, in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein, and in the attached 11 pages of U. S. EPA Region 9 *Standard Federal NPDES Permit Conditions*, dated June 3, 2002.

This permit shall become effective on \_\_\_\_\_.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, \_\_\_\_\_.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

For the Regional Administrator

Alexis Strauss, Director  
Water Division  
EPA, Region 9

## SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Based upon the current average capacity of 0.005 MGD, the permittee is authorized to discharge 150 feet offshore west of Managaha, from an ocean outfall designated as Outfall Serial Number 001 treated domestic wastewater.

1. The influent shall be sampled after the last addition to the collection system and prior to any in-plant return flows and the first treatment process. The effluent shall be sampled after final treatment prior to mixing with Class A marine waters of Tanapag Harbor of the Philippine Sea.
2. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Parameter	Units	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monitoring Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Sample Type
Flow <sup>1</sup>	MGD	--	--	--	Once/month	Instantaneous
BOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>2</sup>	mg/l	30	45	--	Once/month	8-hour Composite
	lbs/day	1.3	1.9	--		
TSS <sup>2</sup>	mg/l	30	45	--	Once/month	8-hour Composite
	lbs/day	1.3	1.9	--		
Enterococci <sup>3</sup>	#/100 ml	35 <sup>4</sup>	--	276 <sup>5</sup>	Once/month	Discrete
TRC <sup>6</sup>	µg/l	7.5	--	13	Once/month	Discrete
pH <sup>7</sup>	std. units	Not more than 0.5 units from a value of 8.1			Once/month	Discrete

### NOTES:

1. Both the influent and effluent shall be monitored and reported. The effluent shall be sampled at the pipe coming out of Outfall Number 001. All samples shall be discrete unless otherwise noted.
2. For BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS, the arithmetic means of values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.
3. Concentration limitation is based on applicable CNMI *Water Quality Standards* and 40 CFR 122.44(d). Analyze using Method 1600, *Membrane Filter Test Method for Enterococci in Water* (EPA 821-R-97-004, May 1997).
4. Geometric mean of samples collected over a period of 30 days.
5. Single sample maximum.
6. "TRC" = Total Residual Chlorine. Limitation is based on applicable CNMI *Water Quality Standards*. If chlorination is used, upon initiation and throughout the duration of effluent chlorination, the permittee shall operate the plant to achieve the lowest possible residual chlorine while still complying with permit limits for Enterococci.  
  
TRC shall also be measured once/month at the outfall and reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports, along with an estimate of the natural flow of the stream.
7. Limitation is based on applicable CNMI *Water Quality Standards* and 40 CFR 122.44(d).

## **SECTION B. GENERAL DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

1. The discharge shall be free from:
  - a. Materials that will settle to form objectionable sludge or bottom deposits.
  - b. Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, or other floating materials.
  - c. Substances in amounts sufficient to produce taste, odor in the water, or detectable off flavor in the flesh of fish; or in amounts sufficient to produce objectionable odor, turbidity in the water, or other conditions that alter the naturally occurring characteristics of the receiving waters.
  - d. High temperatures; biocides; pathogenic organisms; toxic, corrosive, or other deleterious substances at levels or in combinations sufficient to be toxic or harmful to human health or aquatic life, or in amounts sufficient to interfere with any beneficial use of the receiving waters.
  - e. Substances or conditions or combinations thereof in concentrations which produce undesirable aquatic life.
  - f. Toxic pollutants in concentrations that are lethal to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or animal life. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate and decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species and/or significant alterations in population or community ecology or receiving water biota.
2. The discharge shall not cause:
  - a. The fecal coliform concentration in the receiving waters to exceed a geometric mean of 200 CFU/100 mL in not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period, nor any single sample to exceed 400 CFU/100 mL at any time.
  - b. The fecal coliform concentration in the receiving waters supporting shellfish habitat and where shellfish are harvested for human consumption to exceed a geometric mean of 14 CFU/100 mL.
  - c. The concentration of dissolved oxygen in the receiving waters to be less than 75% saturation.
  - d. The concentrations of total filterable suspended solids in the receiving waters to be increased from ambient conditions at any time, or to exceed 40 mg/L except when due to natural conditions.
  - e. The salinity of the receiving waters to be altered more than 10% of the ambient conditions, or to otherwise adversely affect the sedimentary patterns and indigenous biota, except when due to natural causes.
  - f. The temperature of the receiving waters to vary by more than 1.0°C from ambient conditions.

- g. The turbidity at any point in the receiving waters, as measured by nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), to exceed 1.0 NTU over ambient conditions except when due to natural conditions.
- h. The health and life history characteristics of aquatic organisms in receiving waters affected by the discharge to differ substantially from those for the same receiving waters in areas unaffected by the discharge. Also, the discharge shall not cause a detrimental increase in concentrations of toxic substances found in bottom sediments or aquatic life in the receiving waters.

3. Discharge Prohibition

The discharge of radioactive materials at any level to the receiving waters is strictly prohibited.

**SECTION C. PERMIT REOPENER**

Should any of the monitoring results indicate that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to excursions above water quality criteria, the permit may be reopened for the imposition of water quality based limits and/or whole effluent toxicity limits. Also, this permit may be modified, in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 CFR Parts 122.44 and 124.14, to include appropriate conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity based on newly available information, or to implement any new EPA-approved Territory water quality standards.

**SECTION D. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

1. **Reporting of Monitoring Results**

- a. The results of all monitoring required by this permit shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with effluent limitations and permit requirements. Monitoring results shall be reported on monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms (EPA No. 3320-1) supplied by the Regional Administrator, to the extent that the results reported may be entered on the forms. Monthly DMR forms shall be submitted quarterly on the 28th day of the month following the previous quarterly reporting period; for example, the three monthly DMR forms for the reporting period January through March shall be submitted by April 28th. Duplicate signed copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to:

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9  
Pacific Islands Office, Mailcode: CED-6  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

Division of Environmental Quality  
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands  
P.O. Box 501304  
Saipan, MP 96950

- b. Monitoring must be conducted in accordance with EPA test procedures approved under Title 40, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”), Part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act*, as amended. For effluent analyses, the permittee shall utilize an analytical method with a published

Method Detection Limit (MDL; as defined in Section E of this permit) that is lower than the effluent limitations (or lower than applicable numeric water quality criteria). If all published MDLs are higher than the effluent limitations or water quality criteria, then the permittee shall utilize the analytical method with the lowest published MDL. The permittee shall ensure that the laboratory utilizes a standard calibration where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the minimum level (ML), as defined in Section E. of this permit.

- c. For samples collected during the monthly reporting period, report on the DMR form:
- (1) The maximum value, if the maximum value is greater than the ML; or NODI (Q)<sup>1</sup>, if the maximum value is greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, but less than the ML; or NODI (B)<sup>1</sup>, if the maximum value is less than the laboratory's MDL; and
  - (2) The average value of all analytical results where 0 (zero) is substituted for NODI (B) and the laboratory's MDL is substituted for NODI (Q), if more than one sample is collected during the monthly reporting period.
- d. As an attachment to each DMR form submitted during this permit term, the permittee shall report for all parameters with monitoring requirements specified under Section XX of this permit: the analytical method number or title, preparation and analytical procedure utilized by the laboratory, and published MDL or ML; the laboratory's MDL, the standard deviation (S) from the laboratory's MDL study, and the number of replicate analyses (n) used to compute the laboratory's MDL; and the ML.

## **2. Monitoring and Records**

In addition to the information requirements specified under 40 CFR 122.41(j)(3), records of monitoring information shall include: Laboratory(ies) which performed the analyses and any comments, case narrative or summary of results produced by the laboratory. These should identify and discuss QA/QC analyses performed concurrently during sample analyses and whether project and 40 CFR Part 136 requirements were met. The summary of results must include information on initial and continuing calibration, surrogate analyses, blanks, duplicates, laboratory control samples, matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate results, sample receipt condition, holding times, and preservation.

## **3. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting of Noncompliance**

- b. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6), the permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances to the following persons or their offices:

Pacific Islands Office (CDE-6)  
U.S. EPA Region  
(415) 972-3769

CNMI Division of Environmental Quality  
(670) 664-8500

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<sup>1</sup> *NODI(Q)* means "No discharge/No data" (not quantifiable); *NODI(B)* means "No discharge/No data" (not detected).

- c. If the permittee is unsuccessful in contacting the person(s) above, the permittee shall report by 9 a.m. on the first business day following the noncompliance. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including dates and times, and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the time it is expected to continue; and steps or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- d. In accordance with Section 12 of the CNMI Water Quality Standards, the permittee shall allow the Director (or his authorized representative) prompt access to the Managaha Island WWTP and appurtenances for the purpose of inspecting the premises for compliance with the terms of the water quality certification. The inspection may be made with(out) advance notice to the permittee, with good purpose, at the discretion of the Director, but shall be made at reasonable times, unless an emergency dictates otherwise.

## **SECTION E. DEFINITIONS**

The following definitions shall apply unless otherwise specified in this permit:

1. “8-hour Composite sample” means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than 8 individual measurements taken at equal intervals for eight (8) hours or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter. An 8-hour composite sample means, for other than flow rate measurement, a combination of eight (8) individual portions obtained at equal time intervals for eight (8) hours or for the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall coincide with the period of maximum discharge flow.
2. “24-hour Composite sample” means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than 8 individual measurements taken at equal intervals over any 24- hour period, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter, that reasonably represents the calendar day. A 24-hour composite sample means, for other than flow rate measurement, a combination of eight (8) individual portions obtained at equal time intervals over any 24- hour period, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter, that reasonably represents the calendar day. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall coincide with the period of maximum discharge flow.
3. “Commonwealth” means Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
4. “DEQ” means the Commonwealth Division of Environmental Quality.
5. “Director” means the Director of the Commonwealth Division of Environmental Quality.
6. “Discrete sample” means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
7. “Daily discharge” means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day.

8. “Daily discharge” determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the “daily discharge” determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that sampling day.
9. “Daily maximum” discharge limitation means the highest allowable “daily discharge” during the calendar month.
10. “Daily average” discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.
11. “Discrete sample” means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. The sampling period shall coincide with the period of maximum discharge flow.
12. “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
13. “Grab” sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single “dip and take” sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.
14. “Instantaneous” measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.
15. “Method Detection Limit (MDL)” is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be detected with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined by the specific laboratory method listed in 40 CFR Part 136. The procedure for determination of a laboratory MDL is in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B.
16. “Minimum Level (ML)” is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all of the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed (as defined in EPA’s draft National Guidance for the Permitting, Monitoring, and Enforcement of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations Set Below Analytical Detection/Quantitative Levels, March 22, 1994). Published method-specific MLs are contained in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix A, and must be utilized if available. If a published method-specific ML is not available, then an interim ML shall be calculated. The interim ML is equal to 3.18 times the published method-specific MDL rounded to the nearest multiple of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, etc. (When neither an ML nor an MDL are available under 40 CFR Part 136, an interim ML should be calculated by multiplying the best estimate of detection by a factor of 3.18; when a range of detection is given, the lower end value of the range of detection should be used to calculate the ML.)
17. “Monthly average” (or 30-day average) is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.
18. “Monthly average” concentration limitation means the arithmetic mean of consecutive measurements made during a calendar month.

19. “Monthly average” mass limitation means the total discharge by mass during a calendar month, divided by the number of days in the period that the facility was discharging. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the monthly average value shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges by mass divided by the number of days during the month when the measurements were made.
20. “Regional Administrator” means EPA Region 9’s Regional Administrator.
21. “Weekly average” (or 7-day average) is the arithmetic mean of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains the Saturday.